HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS GREATLY ALARMED-THEY FEAR THAT THE DREADED

yesterday than it ever had worked before in the Diattempt to prevent typhus fever from spreading Thursday fifty-seven Russian Hebrews were found suffering from typhus fever in several longing p famine-stricken di tricts, and probably they carri-à the germs of disease with them to Marseilles, where took passage to this city on January 2. Reports from Russia say that typhus fever abounds in the Governments of Penza, Samara, Saratoff, Nizlim, Novgerod, Karkoff and Kazan, and that people have been dying by the thousands. Whole ilies there have been stricken with the disease and have died. No death from the dreaded fever was reported on the steamship Massilia, which carried the refugees to this city, but three deaths occurred during the voyage, and the true cause of death may not have been recognized by the ship's surgeon. Health Officer Jenkins vester lay sent to the Health Board the following statement regarding the deaths on the steamship:

Dr. Skinner reports that he cleared 8. S. Massilia om Marseilles, January 1, Naples 7. According to trgeon's log there have been three deaths. Isaac Golfink, Russian, aged seven, died January 12, asonehitis."

jamin Golink, Russian, aged nine, died January 15 of "nephritis." Jasen Feirmy, Russian, aged forty, di d January 22.

"phthisls."
He found two steerage passeng rs in a half-starved.
They were

In a have instructed the d putles to examine the pas-ngers on all lines, and this line particularly, and that t whether they have any passengers from infected stricts. And if such passengers are found, they ill be detained for observation on Hofman Island, d their baggage thoroughly disinfected.

There were 267 Russian Hebrews and about escaped contagion. After they landed they were scattered here and there, some remaining in New-York and the others going to other cities. Twentythree of the Russian Hebrews were detained on Ellis Island as paupers. The other refugees were sent to lodging houses in this city by the United Hebrew Charities, to be boarded until other places and employment could be found for them. the removal of the fifty-seven typhus fever patients to North Brother Island on Thursday the lodgingmates from escaping. Six patients were removed from the lodging houses in the city yesterby, and six more were found on Ellis Island. They were sent to North Brother Island. Altogether there North Brother Island yesterday afternoon, and with them were about twenty other refugees, mostly parents of the sick children, who were taken to the island to act as helpers. The patients were in three pavilions remote from other buildings

President Wilson of the Health Board gave orders to erect another pavillon within fortyeight hours. He also ordered thirty army tents and had fifteen of them sent to the island yester-New bedding was provided in abundance. Percival and his regular staff of physician were directed to devote their attention to the typhus fever patients, while other physicians among the sanitary inspectors were sent to the island to take charge of the patients sick with smallpox, diphtheria, searlet fever and measles.

Dr. J. A. B. Word, one of the assistants at the Willard Parker Hospital in East Sixteenth-st., was directed to go to North Brother Island, and he refused. His refusal was regarded as an act of cowardice, and he was called before the Health Board later to make an explanation. ted a place in the Willard Parker Hospital, with a small salary, for the purpose of gaining information in cases of diphtheria, but he did not think he was obliged to assume other work. He was permitted to resign. President Wilson said that any member of the department who refused to face danger in dealing with the typhus fever outbreak would not be permitted to remain in the department. In the Riverside Hospital is a tablet in memory of Dr. Mott, who died from typhus fever in 1881. Several of the nurses in the hospital caught the fever from patients in that year.

Most of the typhus fever patients on the island were delirious yesterday, but no deaths occurred among them. It will not be surprising if one out of every three dies from the disease. The patients are in the care of trained nurses who have been in the employ of the Health Department for years. New nurses have been hired to work in the other wards on the island.

Dr. Cyrus Edson and his assistants yesterday inspected all the refugees remaining in the city. They decided that it would be better to remove some of the Hebrews from small lodging houses in order to keep track of them. President Wilson concurred in a plan to collect the refugees in three houses where they could be kept under constant observation. The lodging houses Nos. 42 East Twelfth-st., 109 Clinton Place, and 5 Essexst., were selected. The patients removed from boy, and Johann Abramon, thirty-two years old.

by a doctor who had been called to the buse to from the house No. 162 Orchard-st.; Notan Abramowitz, from No. 85 Norfolk-st.; Salet de Leonora Capello, seventeen years old, both of whom Loenik, twelve years old, another child, from No. were suffering from a sickness the precise nature from No. 42 East Twelfth-st.

Dr. Edson ascertained that in some of the lodging houses were Russians who recently came to the city on the steamship Rugia. They will be placed to-day in the lodging house No. 109 Clinton Place, which is vacant.

At 9 o'clock last night all the Russian suspects brought to this country by the Massilia had been safely lodged in the houses No. 5 Essex-st. and No. 42 East Twelfth-st. The first of these two houses sheltered thirty-six refugees, the second twenty-three. All these people had been gathered in from various lodging-houses in the district. Those in No. 5 Essex-st, had been driven out of Nos. 31 Monroe-st., 46 Delancey-st. and 85 Norfelk-st. Those in No. 42 East Twelfth-st. had been taken from Nos. 166 Division-st., 49 Pikest. and 102 Orchard-st. All these houses have been thoroughly quarantined, and the front door has been nailed up and guarded by a sanitary

officer. an effort will be made to-day to find out where all the Italians who came on the Massilia went to. A number of them were found yesterday and they exhibited no symptoms of typhus fever, but Dr. Edson said he feared some of the Italians might be attacked by the disease.

The Health Board held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the typhus fever outbreak, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved. That suitable measures be taken to prevent and avert the dangers of infection from the immigrants who have been exposed to or who have been sick with typhus lever, from the steamship Massilia, and the sick persons who were in No. 5 Essex st., No. 85 Morroest., No. 106 Division-st., No. 42 East Twelfthat, No. 5t., No. 106 Division-st., No. 42 East Twelfthat, No. 49 Pikest., No. 102 Orchard st. and No. 210 Madison-st., and that public safety requires that no more immigrants be received in the houses above mentioned in this city.

THE TYPHUS FEVER PLAGUE

Overhard-st, and No. 210 Madison-st., and the families infected by contagious disease who have been in the said houses, and further to adopt the necessary means to prevent all unnecessary communication between other parts of the city, the houses above mentioned and houses in which typhus cases occur. To this end he is authorized and directed to use all the officers and means now under his direction, and such other means so was all the officers and as shall be provided for this purpose, under the direction of the previded to the purpose, ander the direction of the previded to the purpose, ander the direction of the previded to the purpose, ander the direction of the previded to the purpose.

vented unless the Italians who were on the steam ship Massilia are attacked with the disease. "The

The six Russian Hebrews landed at Ellis Island from the Massilia and yesterday sent from the were Golda, Tsaac, Meses and Sarah Loewengoez and Aaron and Hirsh Berkowitz. The doctors in the Ellis Island hospital were not sure that the people had the typhus fever, but as they showed some of the symptoms they deemed it prudent to send them away. Three of the eases, in the opinion of the medical men, here are probably eases of typhus. Colonel Weber yesterday had

rangement with the States of Michigan and innesota by which the health authorities of

Minnesota by which the health authorities of those States are at once informed when an immigrant arriving on a ship on which there has been a contagious disease leaves the island for those States. It is hoped to make similar arrangements with other States.

Dr. Newborn, of the Ellis Island Hospital, said yesterday regarding the sick immigrants from the Massilia that he thought that the sanitary condition of the vessel was in a measure responsible for the on/break of typhus among her passentres. The sick people removed to North Brother Island have been in the hospital since they were landed. The United Hebrew Charities, it is said, will have to pay for the care of all the Russian Hebrews landed from the Massilia, as that organization guaranteed that they would not become public charges, and it was upon that guarantee that the

were three deaths on the voyage, which was a long one, but they were all from other than emtagious diseases. I think but am not certain, that they were from pneumonia. Those deaths were reported to the official at Onar stine when the Massilia arrived. Among the Italians whom we brought over on the same steamer there was no rickness. The Massilia is a new steamer and made her first trip in May. There were three cases of typhoid fever on the vessel on the way ever, but the patents were convolved in the way over but the patents were convolved in the way over her was disinferted three times a dy.

Mr. Ter Kaile also seat out the following statement for publication:

Our steamship Massilia is not responsible for the misfortures of these poor Hebrews, who revious to emberking on our steamer, were well-night exhausted.

other strainers from odessa to Constantinople, then to Smyrm, and again to Marsellles.

Our Massila had an exceedingly stormy voyage, so much so that, whereas she took but afteen and one-half days to reach Naples on her last rowage from New-Yerk, she now took twenty-turse days for the same distance, coming from Naples, out of which twenty-tiree days she had but three tolerably fair ones. The disconderts of these poor Hebrew tones have been correspondingly great, and in their immbied minds they may here attributed same to the ship and treatment, may thing doing thereby Captain Verries, who chiors high reputation, and our Dr. Chipa, long fay rabby known in the limit-grant service, a great limitatic, who, I have every reason to believe, did fulficulty all they could do noder the trying circumstances.

J. TER KUILE.

Two more cases of smallpox were discovered yes terday by the Health Officers in the big tenement house 49 Pike-st., and Joseph Decker, fifteen years old, of which no one seemed able to explain. It did not he at once reported them to the Health Roard, Capello and his wife were removed to North Roadel. 1-land, the home was thoroughly disinfected, and every one in it was vaccinated. he had two cases of virulent smallpox to deal with, and

MINERS SCATTERED BY A GATLING GUN.

Knoxville, Tean., Feb. 12 (Special).-Another attack has been made on the State troops guarding the conhas been made on the State troops guarding the con-victs at the Coal Creek mines. East night a score or more men, supposed to be miners, got denok and appearing on a hill opposite the solider camp began firing on the pickets. The Gatling gam was turned in the direction of the firing and a shower of lead was delivered among those in the attacking party. Two men are thought to have been wounded as they not appear at their usual places of work today. Many of the houses in Coal Creek were filled with lead; although the inhabitants were budly frightened no one Commander Anderson has telegraphed Commander Carnes at Memphis for more ammunition and troops. There are now 100 froops and twenty-nice special grands at the camp and all are momentarily expecting a connect.

ALL DEAD BUT THE MOTHER.

Belvidere, N. J., Feb. 12.-Malignant scarlet fever has caused the death of six persons in the family of James Broad, a boss slater of Bangor. The deaths have all occurred within the last six days. The father and five children were the victims and out of a family of seven only the mother remains and she is expected to die at any minute.

THE ENGINEER DIDN'T SEE THE SIGNAL. Rochester, Feb. 12.-The fast Central-Hudson mail

tribin from New York, due in this city at 7:30 o'clock this marning, smashed into the rear sleeping car on the Northern Central to-day, as the latter was crossing over to the main line from the Auburn road. The mail was in charge of Conductor Collins with Engineer McCerthy. It was two hours lets and was appointed to migrants be received in the houses above migrants be received in this city.

Resolved, That the Chief inspector of Contagious Dispersive of the contagious Dispersive Office of Contagious Dispersive Office Office of Contagious Dispersive Office of

five passengers in the car and no one was seriously injured except Mrs. F. W. Gady, of New-York, who was tadly cut about the arms. McCarthy and his

TWO GOSLINGS WHO WERE SHREWD.

THEY ROBBED THE "COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE"

scheme of robbery has just been unearthed by Detectives Titus and Kranco, of Inspector Byrnes' Alfred Gosling, the handsome, dapper, smooth spoken covered a total shortage of \$4,000 Detectives Titu made themselves familiar with sistance of Edmund, his brother. Edmund Gosling has Edmand went to his hand-om ing. At the Hotel Royal he registered as II. Jac

at his liotel. He was locked up, and now House. In his possession were found \$295 and a controlling interest in the Hotel Royal key. He is now an occupant of the actually owning only about

A REMARKABLE SERIES OF ACCIDENTS.

TWO TRAINS MEET WITH THE SAME DISASTER WITHIN SIGHT OF EACH OTHER.

Titt-burg, Feb. 12.-A combination of acci-

OVER 100 CHICAGO GAMBLERS ARRE TED.

Chicago, Feb. 12.-Chief of Police McClaught treated Chicago's gamblers to a surprise late last night He determined to investigate for himself the report cillance. Clad in citizen's clothes, he went to an e ment was connected, he asked the barkceper if he could ment was connected, he asked the barkceper if he could get into a little game. He was quickly directed to the proper place, when he found a game of "craps" being participated in by over three score men, all white. A number of detectives in citizen's dress entered one by one; pre-ently the close, rapping on the wall and displaying his star, exclaimed; "You are under acrest." The crestfallen lawbreakers allowed themselves to be taken to the police station. Several other rails were afterward raide in a similar manner and over 100 gamblers were acrested.

THE REIDGE BADLY DAMAGED.

Ayer, Mass., Feb. 12.-The damage to the Nashm River bridge on the Fitchburg Railroad, caused by the wreck yesterday, is more serious than was at firs anticipated. The western span, on which the traffic might be resumed to night, is badly injured, and, while it holds its place on the girders still, experisay that it is unsafe until propped up. This will take say that it is unsafe until propped up. This wil until sanday morning at the least. Trains not to the bridge on both sides and passengers are ferred by means of a temporary walk. The bo Connors, the conductor, was taken from Ayer afternoon to Union Square.

FOUND LYING BETWEEN THE TRACKS.

Peckskill, N. Y., Feb. 12 (Special).-A neatly affire an was discovered about 8 o'clock this morning lying between the tracks of the New-York Central Reliroad, near Oscawana Station. He was brought to this city and placed in a hospital. Both his feet were frozen, his head was bruised and his left shoulder mangled. An operation will be performed to-morrow. He can hardly survive under any cla umstances. He said he was B. E. Doty, and ha lived in Poughleepsie for eight months. He could give no version of the accident, as he grounds with pain. It is supposed that while passing from one car to another on a moving train he fell, was struck and by there unconscious and entirely benumbed with

THE TROUBLE IN THE EDINBORO SCHOOL.

Eric, Penn., Feb. 12 (Special).-The turmoit in the State Normal School over the summary dismissal of Professor J. A. Cooper, the principal Co thirty years, has resulted in the prosecution and trest of Charles O. Scrofford, eashier of the Edinbor arrest of Charles O. Scrofford, cashier of the Edinboro cavings Bank; Isaac R. Reeder, a trustee of the school and president of the bank, and Henry Lewis, a trustee of both bank and school, for conspiracy. To-night the Citizens' Committee, representing stockholders and others, demanded their immediate resignation, and that being dealed, will proceed in the courts to morrow to oust them.

A NEW STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

Albany, Feb. 12.-The New-York and Hudson Steambany, with a capital of \$75,000, fiel a certificate The company will operate boots malls, or passengers. The directors are William H. Traver, George N. Power and William A. Harding, Jr., of Hudson, Edward J. Hamilton and Alexander Reed, Jr., New-York: Lewis Wolfe, Athens; William J. Hughes and Emory A. Chase, Catskill; and Prank H. Sutherland, Coxsackle.

HE THINKS GOVERNOR PATTISON WILL TAKE

Evening Telegraph" who called at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning and tried willing to express his individual views

Well, if you want my candid opinion," Mr. Cassatt said, "I think it the most audacious and most impudent defiance of the law and the Contempted in Pennsylvania. It is not possible that people who have made this gigantic comtion growing out of the proposed purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the South Penn road and the Beach Creek road some years In this case, the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad, a corporation controlled by the Pennsylvania, was used as the medium for the tion of the Governor, interposed and applied to the courts for an injunction restraining the Bedconsummating the purchase, setting up that prothe result that the State won at every point, and today, and the excitement was still at fever heat. the Ledford and Bridgeport and the Pennsylvania Large orders in Reading were given, and the trans

Northern Central Railroad Company could not and that therefore the Northern Central must not could not possibly have put a broader or more sweeping construction upon the constitutional

Ledger' account of the transaction? Why, first, that the Lehigh Volley, a company that competes a hundred different points and in a thousand sight of the Lehigh Valley from Phillipsburg to Wilkesbarre, is leased to a little New-Jersey cor pany, and now owned and controlled by that comparted with for the purpose of giving some color

State be conceived? Here is an attempt to creat

papers that Mr. McLcod, the president of the ading Railrand Company, received congratala tory letters from various sources, and, among others, from the Philadelphia Prolince Exchange and the Commercial Exchange.

"Do I think that any steps will be taken to prevent the deal from being carried out?

Yes, I most certainly do " "Will the Pennsylvania Railroad Company take

any legal proceedings?" "I don't know anything about that; but I do not think it will be necessity for any corporation or individual to take any action, either."

"Who do you think will?" "Why, the Executive of the State, of course It happens fortunately that the Governor of the State is the same Governor who so promptly took action against the Pennsylvania Railroal in the case referred to. He did not wait then for any isdividual or corporation to take the initiative, b acted on his own motion, and he acted at once Governor Pattison has an enviable reputation as an able, honest and consistent public officer, who has never yet failed in doing his duty, and

I feel perfectly confident he won't fail to do it

John G. Johnson, counsel for the Reading Railond Company, in an interview this evening in reply to A. J. Cassatt's statements, says: "Cassat eems to have learned the law upon the subject of what parallel and competing lines may do through the lesson taught his company in the two cases which he cites. There is about as much parallelism between these cas s and resent one as there is between the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Philadelphia and leading Railroad. Quotations of precedents which do not apply are the devices of lawyers of even longer practice than Mr. Cassatt. His two rases, which he says are in point, are those of the Beech Creek and of the South Penn. In the first use, the Beech Creek was being built into the Clearfield coal region for the purpose of competing with lines belonging to his company, in carrying pituminous coal from the Clearfield that its monopoly of the transportation which had greatly profited it and all connected with it was in danger. The Dauphin County Court found that for the purpose chiefly of destroying or disabling the serious competition between its lines and the Reech Creek road," his company had agreed to buy a controlling interest in the latter. The which it adopted to hide the sin sgainst the law it was about to commit, was to use an 'innocent third party,' the Northern Central Railway Company, as the depository of the took of the Beech Creek road which it contracted ctock of the Beech Creek road which it contracted to buy, and for which it agreed to pay with its own funds. The device was not a new one. The Dauphin Conaty Court found that, as it was illegal for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to destroy the competition which was about to be inaugurated by buying the proposed line, it was not legal Fri it to buy and pay for the stock and have the title to the same held by the Northern Centra.

have the title to the same held by the Northern Central.

"ne South Penn case was similar, both as no the intent, the mode of performance, and the schem adopted to hide what was done. The Pennsylvania Railroad, as we know, controls a line of transportation between Philadelphia and Caicago, via Harrisburg and Pittsburg. The South Penn Railroad Company was incorporated for the construction of a railroad, which, by means of intravening and connecting lines, was to establish a competitive line with the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Chicago, via the same points. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company agreed to buy a controlling interest in the South

Penn, after some \$5,000,000 had been expended upon its construction, as was found by the Pauphin County court to get the road out of the way of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The receiver in this case was the Pedford and Bridge-port Railroad Company, a corporation, which, as the same court found, was 'utterly insolvent,' "The Pennsylvania Railroad, through its learned counsel, in both these cases, argued that the Northern Central Railway Company in the one case, and the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, in the other case, which were not parallel or competing lines, were the real parties to the transaction. The court held that the Northern Central Railway Company and the Bedto the transaction. The court held that the Northern Central Railway Company and the Bed-ford Company were not the real parties. This de-cision was appealed to the Supreme Colrt, which found no error in what had been done in the

ower court.

"The law of New-Jersey does not permit the lease of a New-Jersey railroad by a Pennsylvania corporation. It does permit such a lease, however, by a New-Jersey corporation. The Port Reading Railroad Company is a New-Jersey corporation, and lass a most undoubted right to do what it has done viz make a lease of the Jersey

what it has done, viz., make a lease of the Jersey What it has done, viz., make a lease of the Jersey Central Railway.

Mr. Cassatt objects to the lease by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company of the Lebigh Valley Railroad, because as he says the tailroads of both companies are competing. The Lebigh Valley Railroad is certainly not parallel to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. How can it compete with it in the delivery of Schuyl-kill coal to any market? The coal basins of Pennsylvania are so situated that the outlet from each basin to the market is by means of a railroad which cannot reach the coal of any other basin, or which certainly does not do so. If the road which cannot reach the coal of any other basin, or which certainly does not do so. If the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad are parallel or competing lines for the supply of coal from the same region to the various markets of the country, then the com-pany which owns one cannot lease the other. It is hardly necessary to say anything concerning a fact with which everybody is familiar.

PHILADELPHIA STILL EXCITED.

RUMORS OF LEGAL OBSTACLES CAUSE A FALL IN

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.-The consummation of the great authracite coal combination continued the ab- General Daniel Butterfield. rbing topic of conversation in Third Street circles

rest assured that all the legal points were carefully considered before negotiations were begun, and we had the best legal advice obtainable; and there is tot a single point that can be brought against the John McClave, William M. K. Olcott, Samuel G.

onsummation of the deal caused a fall in Reading,

The preference income bonds also declined sharply. There was great excitement in th stock brokrage offices and on the floor of the stock Exchange.

There was a sharp advance in Lehigh Navigation to day, which led to the rumors that the company would be greatly benefited by the coal deal. It was learned that at a meeting of the board of directors the terms of the lease of the Jersey Central by the Rending was raified.

A BIG DAY IN STOCKS.

THE EXCITEMENT NOT SO INTENSE AS ON THURS-DAY-A FALL IN READING STARTED BY UNFAVORABLE REPORTS.

excitement in Wall Street in regard to the coal deals was continued yesterday, although the pheomenal business of Thursday was not equalled. There were some changes in the sentiment at the Stock Ex-change with regard to the benefits to be derived from ley and Jersey Central corporations and the suggestion was made that there might be a hitch in the consummaof the deal. The consequence was a stock market There was an excited opening to the Stock Exchange

one tifrd less than on the previous day, but the ecord exceeded 1,000,000 shares. The Reading rowd continued to be the centre of attraction, but five points below the previous day. In the afternoon hange the excitement represented the attempts of sumbers at the close. The stories told in the Street were of important

liquidations in Reading. The name of a prominent Government official was mentioned as one of the sellers and many old certificates appeared in the deliveries which were made in Delaware, Luckawanna and Western and other coal stocks. There was general satisfaction at the smoothness with which the enormous transactions of Thursday had been effected and no failures were anounced. But brokers went home still mystided to what the next day would bring forth. as to what the next day would bring forth. There was great activity in Reading stock in the late trading owing to the reports that the Fennsylvania Railread would antagonize the deal. Those who were prominent in inspiring the recent agitation laughed at he idea that such an organization would wish to inter here with any scheme that would tend to rise its own profits as a confearrier. It was not known before the close of the Stock Exchange that A. J. Cassatt, a tirsctor of the Pennsylvania, had in a public interview a Failadelphia expressed opinions regarding the coal deal of a most unfavorable character. There was no opportunity for brokers to express their views as to the significance of Mr. Cassatt's utterances. Consignificance of Mr. Cassatt's utterances. Conecture would be quickly ended if it were known efficially how far he represented the Pennsylvania Railroad for himself solely.

The Philadelphia and Reading yesterday formally

took control of its two leased lines. The control of the Central of New-Jersey is secured through the Port Reading Railroad Company, which has by formal notice received charge of the former company's properties. The Port Reading is a company controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading and its official notice reads

The Port Kending Railroad Company having this day taken possession of the railroad and accessories of the entrial Railroad Company of New-Jersey, all officers, igents and employes will continue in discharge of their occurr duties until further orders, as officers and agents

present duties until further orders, as officers and agents of the Port Reading Rathroal Company.

Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell having been appointed vice-president of the Port Reading Company, will be in charge of operations, and will be ob-yet and respected accordingly.

A. A. McLECO, President.

The horize sent by J. Rogers Maxwell, president of

he Central Paliroad of New-Jersey, to all the officers

f the empany reads as follows: notified that the Port Rosding Kaliread Comony has this day taken possession of the railroad and ac-

In discussing the possibility of a litigation directed against the consummation of the Reading deal, as it is opularly called, a well-known banker in Wali Street reniled the Belden suit, which preceded the accomplishment of the lease of the West Shore road to the Nework Central. That soft seemed to the atea the suc-York Central. That soft seemed to thranten the success of the transaction, but it was thought afterward by many persons that the proceedings helped to facilif into the deal. There may not be the same suggestion in case legal proceedings are actually begun to embarrass the plans of the persons engaged in the present

deal.

The sales agents of the coal companies met yester-day, but did not advance the price of the product. The work performed was routine.

THE EXCITEMENT REACHES LONDON.

London, Feb. 12.—Owing to the difference of time be-ween the two cities, it was between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon when the opening prices at the New-York stock Exchange reached London. Then there was an animated scene in and about the offices of the different cable companies. Each place was crowded with mesengars. As soon as one of the boys received a message for a broker or dealer at the Stock Exchange, he would dash at broakneck speed to deliver it. The excitement

LINCOLN'S NAME HONORED.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S ANNIVERSARY

ELIQUENT SPEECHES BY SENATORS FRANK BIS COCK, O. H. PLATT AND FRANCIS E. WAR-

REN, THE REV. DR. G, E, STRO-BRIDGE, ELIHU ROOT AND OTHERS.

The sixth annual dinner of the Republican Club of the City of New-York, given last evening at Delmonico's, was associated with the celebration of the eighty-third anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. About as are most annual public dinners, which have become in late years such pleasant incidents of the social season in this city, but one of serious

in by the speakers, but the speeches were characment which met with a hearty response. James A. Blanchard, president of the club, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer asked the tissing, with which the name of Mr. Lincoln was linked in solemn and stately language which thrilled all who listened to the well-chosen words of the eminent preacher. At the table of honor were seated, besides Mr. Collyer, Senator Frank

Hiscock, of New-York; Senators Francis E. Warren and Joseph M. Carey, of the State of Wyoming; Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut; Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Colonel George Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, General Horace Porter, the Rev. G. E. Strobridge, P. C. Lounsbury and

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among others present were: Henry Melville, John D. Norris, A. R. Seatles, Alfred E. Marling, Thomas R. Harris, Edward M. Morgan, W. H. Corsa, J. L. de Peyster, D. Hunter McAlpin, Archur P.

Wakeman, James R. Smith, W. F. Rockefellow, C. Batcheller, James A. Robinson, F. A. Derling, W. L. Strong, A. C. Cheney, A. O. Cheney, Heury R. DeMilt, L. E. Chittenden, Julian T. Davics, John W. Dwight, The tables were set with rich floral pieces, and

beautiful group of fragrant red roses was placed on the guest table before the president. On the front of the gallery occupied by the orchestra the National colors were massively intertwined in heavy folds. Just before the coffee was served a souvenir was distributed to every one present, in the form of an etched portrait in profile of Mr. Lincoln, the work of T. Johnson. It represents Mr. Lincoln as he appeared just after his inauguration, and at a period when, fortunately, in the judgment of many, he had transactions and the scenes of Thursday were repeated allowed his whiskers to grow, thus obscuring many of the carly hours. The total transactions of the day other likenesses. The picture is interesting, how-The Reading ever, in that it reveals, him as he appeared before the more serious lines were drawn upon those same features by the awful cares imposed upon es got into circulation that there was a hitch in him, in his labor of saving the Nation from destruction.

instance, notable, as possessed of all the elements of patriotic devotion to the cause which Mr. those who wanted "to get out ahead of the next fel-low." The fall in prices was not startling and the believers in the ball deal were not sadly diminished in of his death. Preceding the announcement of the tonsts, a number of telegrams and letters were read. President Harrison, who was requested to be present, wrote:

le present, wrote:

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the invitation of the Republican Club of the City of New York to attend your sixth annual dinner in commencention of the birthday of Abraham Lincola, on February 12. It regret that it will not be possible for me to accept the pleasant suggestion contained in your letter, for I would find good pleasure in meeting with the gentlemen of your club pleasure in meeting my reverence for the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A formal letter of declination on account of important business was read from Mr. Blaine. The mention of the names of both the President and the Secretary of State was greated with prolonged applause. Letters were also read from William M. Evaris, Governor Carroll S. Page of Vermont; Senator C. F. Manderson of Nebraskat Secretary Noble, Robert G. Ingersoll, W. Q. Gresham, Governor William McKinley, jr., of Ohio, ex-Senator Warner Miller and several others.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

The first toast of the evening was "Abroham Lincoln, the War President, Statesman, Patriot: the great and good man." This was responded to by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Strobridge, whose address was pronounced one of the most stirring, as well as one of the most beautiful and poetic, deliverances upon the great subject which any audience has ever listened to. There were passages in his speech which thrilled the audience to such an extent that the progress of the speaker's remarks was interrupted for several minutes. Some of his

was interrupted for several minutes. Some of his speech follows:

Macaulay in one of his spasms of asperity breaks out wit lithis remark: "The multitude is more easily interested for the most unmeaning badge, or the most insignificant name, than for the hoost important principle." There are many who will think that this observation is as unfair as it is caustic. But, however that may be, you, Mr. Fresdent, in amnouncing this toast, have just pronounced a name which has always and everywhere a spell to charm the multitude, because it is a great name; a name which dispinies us it its utterance, because it is of itself a badge of nobility a mane which stirs always a whirt of enthusism, because it stands for the incarnation of the most important principles that ever rous d a great nation to action or led humanity to an advance movement; the pame of Abraham Lincoln, "the War President, statesman, pairiot, the great and good man;" (Loud applause.)

statesman, pairiot, the great and good mini." (Loue appliance.)

Truth was the polestar of his mind. His one concern was to be guided by it. The right was the concern was to be guided by it. The right was the only oracle at which he made any impuries. His atterance was free from confusion, because his thought was unmixed with any his-shood. When he spoke you recalled the maxim, "The clear is the true." His mental processes were all logical, and his conclusions were rightfully his, because he had travelled the into was the response to reason rather than him action was the response to reason rather than the product of pission. He could deliberate when smaller and excited minds insisted upon action, but is similarlies could discourage or dangers deter his notion when its hour and opportunity had arrived. (Applanse), he graphed his conclusions by these legitts

tion when its hour and opportunity had arrived. (Applause).

Because he reached his conclusions by these legitical trate processes and knew that he was right, he was absolutely immovable in his firmness, and stood amid storms of persuasion like a rock amid the hissing but helpless sprmy. His indgenent was of the forecasting sort. Beneath his sombre but never stern brow, his calm and sametimes and eye took in long reaches of time, land this country has not yet outgrown his predictions. (Applause).

Great, however, as he was in mind, he was equally great in heart. Adversity found him always traced and steaded by an unfineding fortitude. Judice to him was scared as the presence of the Delay itself. However men might differ in other respects, oil were equal in their claim upon justice. To make him conscious of an unjust act would have been to make him conscious of exquisife pain.